

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 WILSON LYDELL,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 OFFICER TRAIN,

15 Defendant.

16 Case No.: C 14-0940 JSC (PR)

17 **ORDER OF SERVICE**

19 **INTRODUCTION**

20 Plaintiff, an inmate at the Santa Clara County Jail, filed this pro se civil rights
21 complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against an officer working at the jail.¹ His application to
22 proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted in a separate order. For the reasons explained below, the
23 complaint is ordered served upon Defendant.

24 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

25 Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek
26 redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28

27
28 ¹ Plaintiff consented to the jurisdiction of a United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28
U.S.C. § 636(c). (Dkt. 1.)

1 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or
2 any portion of the complaint, if the complaint “is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim
3 upon which relief may be granted,” or “seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is
4 immune from such relief.” *Id.* § 1915A(b). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed.
5 *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

6 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of
7 the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” “Specific facts are not necessary; the
8 statement need only give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds
9 upon which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (citations omitted).
10 Although to state a claim a complaint “does not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a
11 plaintiff’s obligation to provide the grounds of his entitle[ment] to relief requires more than
12 labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not
13 do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative
14 level.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted).
15 A complaint must proffer “enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.”
16 *Id.* at 1974. Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*,
17 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

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19 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two elements:
20 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2)
21 that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West*
22 *v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

23 **LEGAL CLAIMS**

24 When liberally construed, Plaintiff’s allegation that Defendant Officer Train threatened
25 to break his arm, and then slammed his left arm and hand against a wall and finger printing
26 machine until Plaintiff broke his hand and wrist, states a cognizable claim for the use of
27 excessive force. Accordingly, the complaint will be ordered served upon Officer Train.
28

CONCLUSION

1 1. The Clerk shall issue a summons and Magistrate Judge jurisdiction consent form
2 and the United States Marshal shall serve, without prepayment of fees, the summons,
3 Magistrate Judge jurisdiction consent form, a copy of the complaint with attachments and a
4 copy of this order on Officer Train at the Santa Clara County Main Jail.

6 The Clerk shall also mail a courtesy copy of the complaint with all attachments and a
7 copy of this order to the Santa Clara County Counsel's Office.

8 2. Defendant shall complete and file the Magistrate Judge jurisdiction consent form
9 within **91 days** of the date this order is filed. If Defendant consents to a Magistrate Judge's
10 jurisdiction, then:

11 a. Defendant shall file an answer in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil
12 Procedure.

13 b. No later than **91** days from the date this order is issued, Defendant shall file a
14 motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion. The motion shall be supported by
15 adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects to Federal Rule of Civil
16 Procedure 56, and shall include as exhibits all records and incident reports stemming from the
17 events at issue. If Defendant is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary
18 judgment, he shall so inform the Court prior to the date his summary judgment motion is due.
19 All papers filed with the Court shall be promptly served on Plaintiff.

20 c. At the time the dispositive motion is served, Defendant shall also serve, on a
21 separate paper, the appropriate notice or notices required by *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952,
22 953-954 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), and *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1120 n. 4 (9th Cir.
23 2003). *See Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 940-941 (9th Cir. 2012) (*Rand* and *Wyatt* notices
24 must be given at the time motion for summary judgment or motion to dismiss for
25 nonexhaustion is filed, not earlier); *Rand* at 960 (separate paper requirement).

26 d. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion, if any, shall be filed with the Court
27 and served upon Defendants no later than **28** days from the date the motion is filed. Plaintiff
28 must read the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING," which is provided to him

1 pursuant to *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 953-954 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), and *Klingele*
2 *v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409, 411-12 (9th Cir. 1988).

3 If Defendants file an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion to dismiss claiming that Plaintiff
4 failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a),
5 Plaintiff should take note of the attached page headed “NOTICE -- WARNING
6 (EXHAUSTION),” which is provided to him as required by *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108,
7 1120 n. 14 (9th Cir. 2003).

8 e. Defendant **shall** file a reply brief no later than **14** days after the opposition is filed.

9 f. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No
10 hearing will be held on the motion unless the court so orders at a later date.

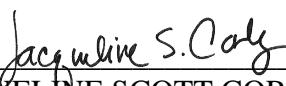
11 3. All communications by Plaintiff with the Court must be served on Defendants, or
12 Defendants’ counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the
13 document to Defendants or Defendants’ counsel.

14 4. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
15 No further Court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) is required before the
16 parties may conduct discovery.

17 5. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court
18 informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the clerk headed “Notice of
19 Change of Address.” He also must comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion.
20 Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to
21 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

22 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

23 Dated: March 31, 2014

24 
25 JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY
26 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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1 **NOTICE -- WARNING (SUMMARY JUDGMENT)**

2 If Defendants move for summary judgment, they are seeking to have your case
3 dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil
4 Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

5 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary
6 judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of
7 material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of
8 your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of
9 law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary
10 judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot
11 simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in
12 declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided
13 in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in Defendant's declarations and documents and
14 show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own
15 evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If
16 summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

NOTICE -- WARNING (EXHAUSTION)

If Defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. If the motion is granted it will end your case.

You have the right to present any evidence you may have which tends to show that you did exhaust your administrative remedies. Such evidence may be in the form of declarations (statements signed under penalty of perjury) or authenticated documents, that is, documents accompanied by a declaration showing where they came from and why they are authentic, or other sworn papers, such as answers to interrogatories or depositions.

If Defendant files a motion to dismiss and it is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

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United States District Court
Northern District of California